

The Sun

AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOUNDED 1833-1835.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1920.
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION,
200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Frank A. Munsey, President.
Ernest Gardner, Vice-President and Treasurer.
David C. Gardner, Secretary.
H. T. H. Thibault, Secretary.

STANDARD PRICES.
Daily, two cents a copy in New York city,
three cents outside New York city and four cents
elsewhere. Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, six cents.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Mail, Postpaid. Year, Months, Months.
DAILY only.....\$12.00 \$6.00 \$3.00
SUNDAY only.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.00
SUNDAY only.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.00
SUNDAY only.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.00
FOREIGN RATES.
DAILY and SUNDAY.....\$25.00 \$12.50 \$6.25
DAILY only.....\$18.00 \$9.00 \$4.50
SUNDAY only.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.00
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made
payable to the Sun-Herald.

Published in Paris every day in the year.
Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and
50 centimes, Sunday.
Information concerning advertising rates
for the European Edition may be obtained
from the main New York office.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled
to the use for publication of all news and
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise
credited in this paper and also the local
dispatches published here.
All rights of reproduction of special dis-
patches herein are also reserved.

Our friends who favor us with manu-
scripts and illustrations for publication, wish
to have rejected articles returned they must
in all cases send stamps for that purpose.
MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICE:
200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE
WORTH 10-0000.

Mr. Cox's Plot Number Five.

If the string at the mouth of the
red flannel bag is not pulled tight
before November 2 Governor Cox will
have succeeded in deciding the great
and solemn referendum almost by his
unaided efforts.

Plot Number One: The plot of a
Senatorial oligarchy to snatch the
reins of government from the indi-
vidual and personal autocracy which
has been handling them in the name
of the Democratic party. Day before
yesterday Senator Rizer, a Democrat,
adequately described this oligarchy
talk with a monosyllabic of three let-
ters containing two consonants and
one vowel. The outspoken gentleman
from Missouri simply called it "rot."

Plot Number Two: The conspiracy
of the Republican National Commit-
tee to buy the Presidency by an ex-
penditure variously stated by Gov-
ernor Cox, according to the flexibility
of his mouth and the supposed cred-
itability of his audiences, at from \$15-
000,000 to \$25,000,000, and by his
running mate, Mr. Roosevelt, at \$30-
000,000 or \$50,000,000. The public is
already too familiar with the history
of this accusation, and its refutation,
and its reaction on the political rep-
resentability of the original accuser, to
require any further comment con-
cerning it.

Plot Number Three: The conspiracy
of business interests to purchase the
control of the Federal Government in
order to use the War Department's
bayonets for the oppression of Ameri-
can labor. "Do you know of any sin-
ister influences that are helping to
finance the Republican campaign?"
Senator KENTON on Wednesday asked
the Hon. JAMES W. GERRARD, who ac-
cepted the post of chairman of the
Democratic finance committee at the
personal solicitation of Mr. Cox. "I
do not," replied Mr. GERRARD flatly.

Plot Number Four: The conspiracy
among Republican newspapers to in-
jure Governor Cox's chances of elec-
tion by suppressing news about his
campaign movements and curtailing or
abridging or ignoring in their in-
famous columns his own utterances
on the stump.

Plot Number Five: was disclosed
yesterday morning. At Albuquerque
Governor Cox informed his startled
and horrified hearers that a scrip-
pled existed "to embarrass and mini-
mize his Western campaign" through
emissions of Chairman WILL HAYS
instructed to travel a few days ahead
of the Governor's itinerary, and to
pop up at meetings and ask the can-
didate difficult or inconvenient ques-
tions. For this awful charge the vic-
tim of the conspiracy makes himself
directly responsible.

Candor compels us to say that such
a succession of puerilities and futili-
ties has never been witnessed in a
Presidential campaign since the Ameri-
can stump was a two inch sapling.
They measure the man. They are
fast, reducing to absurdity his case
before he has time to answer them, but
especially impatient in the pres-
ence of crude damfoolishness.

The Case for Viscitation.

A statement of the case for viscita-
tion is printed in a bulletin issued by
the Board of Health of this city. In
explanation of the appearance of an
article of the kind in an official pub-
lication it is argued that experiments
upon living animals have proved of
the utmost service to mankind, that
visitation is indispensable to the
progress of medicine and public health
and that the opposition to it is based
largely on lack of information. For
these reasons it was thought desir-
able that the facts, from the viscita-
tionists' standpoint, should be stated
simply and clearly by Dr. S. DANA
HUMPHREY of the bureau of public
health education.

Perhaps the most striking features
of Dr. Humphrey's presentation of the
case is a list of twenty-six achieve-
ments of medical research which were
made possible wholly or in part by
visitation. These include the anti-
septic method of surgery, many won-
ders of modern surgery, the almost
complete elimination of tetanus, the
abolishing of yellow fever, the reduc-
tion of the ravages of malaria and
rabies and of the death rate of diph-
theria, the discovery of salvarsan and

typhoid vaccine. The amount of hu-
man suffering and misery prevented
by these discoveries is of course in-
calculable.
Dr. HUMPHREY thinks results such as
these compensate for whatever suffer-
ing may be inflicted on animals, and
he emphasizes the fact that it is
necessary to inflict as little pain as pos-
sible in order to obtain the best re-
sults from experiments. Dr. KEES,
the surgeon, has estimated that only
twenty-six animals out of every one
thousand experimented upon are sub-
jected to physical suffering in any
degree.

Many anti-visitationists are un-
doubtedly shocked by the idea of ex-
perimenting upon living animals be-
cause they are not familiar with facts
like these, and it is such persons that
the Board of Health would like to
reach by means of its bulletin.

General Miles on the Main Issue.

General NELSON A. MILES has been
making earnest pleas for the as-
sembling of an international confer-
ence or congress in the interest of
prudent disarmament and the peace-
ful settlement, wherever possible, of
international disputes leading to war.
His remarks have no relation to the
Wilson covenant and the Wilson
League of Nations except as they ex-
clude that self-determined project by
requiring that the adjustment of in-
ternational controversies shall be ef-
fected "without surrendering individ-
ual or national character and sov-
ereignty."

It is a fine thing to find General
MILES, who fought at Chancellorsville
and has won the title of General for
not less than fifty-six years, writing
thus, at the age of 81, about Senator
HARRING and Governor COX.

"They believe in the adjudication
of international controversies by ar-
bitration. As independence has been
the glory of our country for a cen-
tury and a half, they are strongly
opposed to the surrender of our in-
dividual character and sovereignty to a
super-government composed of power-
ful nations and insignificant prov-
inces. They believe in a 'congress of
nations' that has been advocated by
the best minds of the world for cen-
turies and that shall abolish the hor-
ror and sacrifices of war."

No man has a better right to talk
of peace and disarmament than this
gallant veteran of many battles.

Incidentally, we wonder how many
people remember the derision that was
poured upon a plan of his, twenty or
twenty-five years ago, for the revival
of the principle of the old Roman tes-
tudo and the extensive employment in
modern military operations of an en-
gine of warfare thus devised.

General MILES made a mighty effort
in behalf of his old Roman testudo
and incurred much good natured ridi-
cule (from this quarter as well as
from others, it grieves us profoundly
to confess) for his professional inter-
est in the archaic weapon. What a
satisfaction it must be to him now to
know that instead of harking back to
the obsolete of many centuries ago,
his beloved testudo actually foretold
and anticipated the marvellously ef-
ficient and largely decisive tank of the
battlefields of the great world war.

American Capital Needs the Sea.

Scetties who are unable to persuade
themselves that America can and will
break down the barriers of landlub-
berly timidity and tradition and sup-
ply the money needed to keep our flag
on all the seas ought to draw a poi-
gnant lesson from the quick over-
sight of the Bethlehem Steel Com-
pany's issue of marine bonds for \$20-
000,000 with a fifteen year maturity
and 7 per cent. interest.

Half a century has elapsed since
the proud American clipper was mas-
ter of the sea. But even that long
period, it seems, is not enough to ob-
literate the irresistible lure running
through Yankee veins which once
dominated head, heart and pocketbook
and put this nation at the head of all
maritime Powers.

Much has happened since America
yielded first place to another. Bused
with development work at home, the
American investor allowed the call of
the sea to go unheeded for the mo-
ment, promising himself that he would
move it on another day. That day
has now come. A mighty merchant
fleet has been built and a huge reser-
voir of capital will be needed to
finance it. In the next few years, it
is estimated, probably \$2,500,000,000
of private investment funds will be
required to build new ships and to
transfer from Government to private
ownership the vessels built by the
Shipping Board.

To find this cash will be no small
task for our bankers. They must ex-
plore every brook, every rivulet that
empties into the great investment
channel. A few years ago the task
would have been a hopeless one. But
to-day the sea's appeal to the Ameri-
can investor is stronger than ever,
and the success of the Bethlehem
bonds shows that he knows how to
answer.

The Horsehoers' Hope.

That the horse is not striding along
to the museum of antiquities to take
a place beside the mastodon and the
dodo is the assurance which comes
from the Master Horsehoers' Asso-
ciation in annual convention at Chi-
cago. This is not the opinion of the
census taker, who merely counts heads,
but of the men who collect a revenue
from every set of captive horse hoofs
in the country.

For the smith there is more hope
in this assurance than our old friend
the Horsehoers' Journal, the faith-

ful organ of the association, used to
display when first the odor of gaso-
line permeated the atmosphere and
the phalanxes of rubber tired vehicles
rolled by oblivious of the way-side
blacksmith shops. The Journal had
faith in the outcome, but it longed for
something to remove its doubts.

WILLIAM E. MURPHY, the secretary
of the organization, finds this now in
a measure of dollars and cents. He
says:

"Don't fear that the horse will be
supplanted by the motor. Statistics
prove that it costs 17 cents a hun-
dred pounds to transport goods by
motor truck within a radius of six
miles, and eight cents every time the
motor stops. By horse it costs six
and two-thirds cents a hundred
pounds."

But the real difficulty to-day, Mr.
MURPHY says, is not horses but help.
Few apprentices want to learn the
trade, and besides, "the horsehoer in
the poem would not recognize his pro-
fession if he saw a horse being shod
to-day." The smith under the chest-
nut tree took down his wooden horse,
shoe sign over the door years ago and
replaced it by another, "Garage." And
his successor can get more money and
more easily by putting a spark plug
in a stranger's automobile or finding
the source of engine trouble than he
can by shoeing a horse. TURAL CAIN's
occupation survives, but his modern
representatives believe that there is
more of the precious metal in the
motor car than in the horsehoer.

The Canning Evader.

The American voter is not deeply
interested in the support of Candidate
Cox by the Scripps papers or in the
exemption from military service of the
Scripps young men.

But the American voter is vitally
interested in knowing the character of
men who seek the Presidency of the
United States; and the Scripps inter-
ested throws some light on the ethical
inwardness of JAMES M. COX.

Two years ago, when Mr. Cox was
running for Governor of Ohio, it was
charged by the opposition that he had
been largely responsible for the ex-
emption of one, if not both, of the
sons of the rich and influential news-
paper owner, Mr. SCRIPPS. To this
charge Mr. Cox made the following
reply:

"I never spoke or wrote a word to
the President, the Secretary of War
or to any draft board asking the ex-
emption of Mr. SCRIPPS, any one in
his organization or any one else."

Could anything ring more in ear-
nest, more conclusively, than that? Is
it a wonder that the statement of Mr.
Cox was accepted as a complete denial
of any part in the Scripps case?

Mr. Cox spoke the literal truth, so
far as we are aware, when he declared
that he never addressed the Presi-
dent, the Secretary of War or any
draft board in behalf of Scripps or
any one in his organization. But he
did not tell the people at that time, or
at any other time, that he had written
on behalf of young Mr. SCRIPPS a let-
ter addressed to Mr. EARL MARTIN of
the Scripps organization; a letter con-
taining such a hearty and powerful
plea for the exemption of SCRIPPS
Junior that Mr. MARTIN hastened to
file it in Washington, where it would
have most effect.

Neither the overruling of the local
and district conscription boards by
President Wilson after Cox's letter to
MARTIN was filed with the War De-
partment nor the merits of the ex-
emptions themselves is a matter, as
we have said, which highly concerns
the American people just now.

But what do the people think of the
wonderful evasive qualities of JAMES
M. COX as they are reflected in that
cunning denial?

Legueses the New French Premier.

By practically his first official act
after his election to the Presidency of
France M. MILLERAND upset the cal-
culations of the politicians and the
political forecasters. All the advance
information was to the effect that M.
MILLERAND's choice of a successor to
the post which he had vacated to be-
come President would fall upon M.
BRAND of M. VIVIANI, both of whom
had previously held the office of Pre-
mier, or upon M. JONNAUD, who had
served in different ministerial cap-
acities. Instead, however, the new
President chose for the Premiership
GEORGES LEYGUES, Minister of Marine
in the Clemenceau Cabinet.

M. LEYGUES, who is a man of inde-
pendent means and a lawyer by pro-
fession, has devoted much of his life
to the public affairs of France. He
entered the Chamber of Deputies in
1884 as a representative of Lot-et-
Garonne, one of the populous depart-
ments of south central France. Be-
fore his entrance into the Clemenceau
Cabinet in November, 1917, he had
held the portfolio of public instruction
in the second and third Dupuy Cab-
inets, and he had been Minister of the
Interior in the Ribot Cabinet and
Minister of the Colonies in the Sar-
rien Cabinet. He had also gained con-
siderable prominence as a writer by
his travel sketches—he had always
considered travel as his chief source
of entertainment—and by his works
upon education and social and political
conditions in Europe.

Politically M. LEYGUES was attached
to the Republicans of the Left. He
has at no time been aligned with the
radical Socialistic groups. He had, in
fact, aroused the bitter resentment
of the radicals by the statements
which he made before the committee
that investigated the charges of mu-
tiny against sailors who had come un-
der the influence of Bolshevik prop-

aganda while their ship was in the
port of Odessa. He retired from the
Ministry of Marine upon the resigna-
tion of M. CLEMENCEAU with a highly
creditable record of service. During
the occupancy of this post he was
closely associated with Rear Admiral
WILLIAM S. SIMM and Rear Admiral
WILLIAM S. BENSON as the chairman
of the Naval Technical Committee, and
he will be remembered in this country
by his expression of satisfaction with
the part that the American navy
played in the war. He had through-
out held the German submarines to be
the great maritime menace and he
had made it a chief part of his policy
to effect complete cooperation among
the allied navies for destruction of
these undersea craft.

M. LEYGUES thus enters the Cabinet
after a long and varied experience in
public life and with a reputation for
a conservative administration of the
office which he has held. His selec-
tion may find more favor among the
French than would the selection of
any of the men more prominently men-
tioned for the position. The choice is
likely too to meet with less political
opposition in the Chamber of Deputies.
It may be safely said that there
will be fewer departures from the
policies of MILLERAND, with LEYGUES
at the head of the Government, than
there would be had either BRAND or
VIVIANI been chosen Premier.

A Bad Odor in Baseball.

Some of the charges made in the
baseball investigation in Chicago may
be the result of spite or rumor. But
everybody who has watched the evil
growth of baseball betting knows that
under the thick Chicago smoke there
must be a hot fire.

It has usually been insisted that
professional baseball was not and
could not be corrupt. It was argued
that bribery in "fixing" games would
be speedily exposed, because the men
implied could not keep their secret.
It was pointed out that of the thou-
sands of players who had passed out
of the game it was a rare thing to
find one who could remember any
attempt at crooked work.

It is best to think that the game,
during nearly all its years, was honest
and that the corruption, if its ex-
istence be proved, is of recent origin.
But the men who are financially and
otherwise interested in the big leagues
had better find what rottenness there
is and clean it out.

If the public should ever come to
the conclusion that professional base-
ball is crooked, then the ownership of
the best club in the country would
not be worth a lead quarter.

Perhaps the Light in the Cellar

Shows the Way to Simplicity.

The zenith of purely academic dis-
cussion is seen at Albany, where the
Senate spends time discussing the
repeal of the act which was intended to
permit the manufacture and sale of
beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75
per cent.

Senator WALTERS, referring to that
dead but buried measure which would
have reopened the breweries of
New York, declares that thousands
of little breweries have sprung up in
homes. This is very likely true,
grievous as it may be to the perfect
dry like Senator THOMPSON.

The 100 per cent. prohibitionists
may bemoan the cellar brewery, but
does it not hold out hopes of a re-
turn to old fashioned homes? Seeing
her husband brew, the housewife may
bake. Perhaps the churn will follow
the beer boiler and the elder press
into the heart of the people.

On both sides of the Atlantic dis-
tinguished men have been pleading
for a return to those ancient times
which made the Middle Ages so jolly.
Maybe the light that shines in the
cellars of the theoretically wicked is
the flame that shall lead mankind
back to simpler, happier ways.

But we observe that Senator Dow-
ning of this borough, who announced
to the Senate that he had a fine recipe
for home brew, did not get a chance
to put it on the record.

Some persons throw themselves in
front of motor cars; others strive to
meet Mr. McGRAW socially.

Christmas is just three months away.
Do your price chopping early.

Ellis Island also is up against the
housing shortage.

An Babe Ruth has made his fiftieth
home run, the year is practically over
for some of our young men.

The colleges are busy examining the
bright young entrants for signs of a
good drop kick.

Those "price cutting waves" can be
mountain high without objection from
the ultimate consumer. He promises
not to become seasick.

About 47,000 baseball fans wish that
the fixing of the world series prices
could be left to HENRY FORD.

Doesn't Strike.

Knicker-Is Governor Cox a lightning cal-
culator?
Bocker-No, a thunder calculator; he sim-
ply makes a big noise.

The Composition.

Knicker-We don't want the Wilson League.
Bocker-No, we have had enough of articles
and pronouns.

The League of Mice.

A mouse beneath him of a plan
Quite worthy of the wit of man.

Quoth he: "Just paste it in your hats,
We should not lose our lives to cats."

"I think I would be extremely nice
To organize a League of Mice."

He therefore hunted up a trap
That seemed to be a thing of snap.
The cheese within the holes allured
And easy sustenance assured.

He entered with his brothers four
And cats disturbed them nevermore.
McLACHLAIN WILSON.

FIFTY YEARS OF AN ACTOR'S EXPERIENCES

Frederick Ward's Memories
of His Career in Two Land.

The reminiscences of the veteran
actor, Frederick Ward, are published
by the International Press Syndicate
under the title *Fifty Years of Make
Believe*. Mr. Ward's early years on
the English stage will be of no great
interest to the American reader, being
filled for the most with the ordinary
vicissitudes and successes of a player
in the provinces. In the early 70s Mr.
Ward was a fellow actor of Henry
Irving and he also served under Bouc-
cault. The great Dion was in some
ways a very Helianth for mail and in
"Kerry" Ward had to eat two real
lamb chops and drink a glass of real
brandy and water at every perform-
ance. This hardship, while leading to
indigestion, also won for Ward his
American engagement, his acting if
not his acting having attracted the at-
tention of Jarret and Palmer then the
managers of Booth's Theatre in West
Twenty-third street.

Ward made his first American ap-
pearance on August 10, 1874, in Bouc-
cault's "Helle Lamer." He and John
McCullough had the parts of Union
army officers. The play was not a suc-
cess, but Ward had better luck when
Booth's put on Shakespeare, for Char-
lotte Cushman, then in her last sea-
son, told him that his was the best
Macbeth she had ever seen.

Heron, who played Lady Macbeth, was
so pleased with his work that she
kissed him on both cheeks.
Early in his career Mr. Ward made
the mistake of letting the part take
complete hold of him. Once, when he
was playing *Peggy in "Little Em'ly"*
and knew that his friend Laurence
Hutton was watching, he let so much
genuine feeling into the part that he
broke down and spoiled the scene.
After that he acted "on the theory
that the province of an actor is to
thoroughly understand the emotions
he has to portray and then act, not
feel, them."

Ward joined Edwin Booth in Janu-
ary, 1876, at Baltimore and there
he played since the civil war. He was
Booth's first choice for the part of
Lactes in *Booth's Hamlet*, *Othello* to
Booth's Iago and *Iago* to *Booth's
Othello*. Of Booth in this last named
part Mr. Ward makes the common
criticism that the greatest American
actor was not suited to the role of the
Moor, "either by physique or temper-
ament." He lacked the virility of John
McCullough and the ferocity of Sal-
vatore.

In speaking of *Booth's Iago* Mr.
Ward uses only superlatives.
Booth's Richelieu, he says, seemed to
have stepped out of a picture in the
Louvre. In his dressing room, how-
ever, Ward saw Booth "in the full
crimson robes of the great Cardinal,
the brette on his head, the jeweled
cross on his breast, smoking a corn-
cock pipe."

And Booth had his joke too.
He was playing "King Lear" in Mobile
and the mosquitoes were troublesome.
When the King asked Edgar (which
Ward played) his occupation and
Edgar replied "How to prevent the
flood and to kill vermin," the great
tragedian, "without a change in his
drawn eye or muscle of the face, the
venerable face, asked: 'Skeeters
and which?'"

To grownups who admired the
serious players of the last two gen-
erations this book will bring the com-
forts of memory.

ONE BUMP AFTER ANOTHER.

The Moon Keeps Jogging the Earth
and Changing the Weather.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Although the moon appears to rise in
the east and set in the west, it will be
found that every night it is found in
a little further east of its position the
night before, because the moon really
moves in a circular path or orbit around
the earth from west to east.

The earth, moon and stars reel
one another by means of the force called
love or repulsion; therefore as the moon
moves eastward it passes between the
earth and certain stars beyond the
earth, thereby repelling forcing the
earth and star a little further apart
as the moon passes between them.

In doing this the moon forces the earth
outward a little from the sun for about a
day, causing a cooler change of weather
if the star is directly or indirectly in
the direction of the sun. But if the star
or planet is on the opposite side of the
earth, so that the star is directly or
indirectly between the star and sun, the
moon, in order to pass between the star
and earth will repel or force the earth
directly or indirectly toward the sun,
thus causing a warmer effect upon the
earth's weather for about a day. Then
after the moon passes the star, the earth
having been forced toward the sun will
rebound from the sun, thus causing a
cooler effect upon the earth's weather.

Some of these stars or planets have
been identified and are named in the list
of known stars and planets, but some
of some of those spots or longitudes are
not yet identified, but are known by the
weather record or weather changes pro-
duced when the moon or a planet passes
between the earth and the sun. Re-
sulting to this the Constitution of the
earth is the Constitution of the earth.
D. A. N. GROVER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 24.

Denial of Socialism Wanted.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Inform a reader what Socialism, as re-
presented by the ousted group at Albany,
really is.

I have listened to eminent sociologists
and read books on the subject, hoping
to discover a definite purpose, but as
yet without success.
I am beginning to suspect in the final
analysis it will mean that the minority
will have succeeded in effecting a com-
mon sense combination of muscle and
brain and have acquired property will
be requested to divide with the major-
ity, whose brain and muscle have failed
to connect.
VETERAN READER.
NEW YORK, September 24.

Passing of the Old Red Barn.

From the Summer Session Kansas.

Booth's old barn, which was like
a play without a stage. The automobile has
vanquished the big red barn, as the cement
bottomed pool has the old swimming pool.
The centre of boyhood life has disappeared.
Imagine the same making off from a nesting
parent on a hot afternoon and congregating
in the shiny new garage. Where can they
conceal the forbidden weapons, or the thumb-
marked yellow back that mother thinks has
long since fallen into the ash heap? Where
do they hide to escape the starched shirt and
stiff shoes and the party? Where are the
dresses given? The robe robes planned?
And the raising of the eyebrows? The
careless ease of boyhood are gone. Imagi-
nation has no field to grow and expand in.
The joys of youth have vanished with
the passing of the old red barn.

A New Speed Record Established by Mr. Burleson's Mails.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
"Another case of the marvelous effi-
ciency" of the Post Office Department
as administered by Mr. Burleson:

A letter sent to me from Springfield,
Conn., less than thirty-five miles from
New York, at noon on September 14,
and played to me by typewriter was
received on September 24 at 11:59. Re-
sulting taken eight days and fifty-nine min-
utes to travel thirty-five miles.

As it happened the enclosure was a
notice to attend an important meeting,
which was held the night before the let-
ter was received.

If it should cost \$15,000,000, as Mr.
Cox says, or \$20,000,000, as Mr. Frank-
lin Roosevelt says, it is well worth the
money to be rid of Mr. Wilson and all
his heirs and assigns, including Mr. Bur-
leson.
HENRY W. BANKS, JR.
NEW YORK, September 24.

Explosive Clothing.

From the London Times.
Material which was specially prepared in
Germany for use in the manufacture of
cartridges during the war has apparently
reached the open market in the form of
ready-made clothes called "art silk." Re-
cently there have been several rather mys-
terious cases of clothes catching fire with-
out any obvious cause, and it is now stated
that the "art silk" catches fire and even